

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
v.)	Criminal Action
)	No. 04-03046-02-CR-S-ODS
LOUIE M. BUNCH,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b), the above-styled criminal action was referred to the undersigned for preliminary review. This matter comes before the Court on Defendant’s Motion to Declare Charging Statute Unconstitutionally Vague. He asserts that 21 U.S.C. § 841(c)(2) should be declared void for vagueness, and seeks dismissal of Counts I and II of the superseding indictment in this case.

It is defendant’s position that 21 U.S.C. § 841(c)(2) is unconstitutionally vague because the “reasonable cause to believe” language fails to give him fair warning of the illegal criminal conduct, and because it fails to establish standards to govern law enforcement in enforcing the law.

Section 841(c)(2) states in pertinent part that “[a]ny person who knowingly and intentionally—

(2) possesses or distributes a listed chemical, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe, that the listed chemical will be used to manufacture a controlled substance except as authorized by this subchapter . . . shall be fined in accordance with Title 18”

In United States v. Sdoulam, 398 F.3d 981 (8th Cir. 2005), the Eighth Circuit addressed a challenge to § 841(c)(2) on the theory that it charged the defendant with conspiring to commit a negligent act. The Court reviewed the sufficiency of the indictment de novo, and addressed defendant's contention that the language "reasonable cause to believe" creates a negligence standard. Defendant asserted that this is contrary to the specific intent requirement, which is necessary to support a conspiracy conviction. In rejecting this argument, the Court held that "a charge of conspiracy to violate Section 841(c)(2) satisfies the specific intent requirement and does not give rise to a 'legal impossibility.'" Id. at 987-88. In doing so, the Court relied on United States v. Bewig, 354 F.3d 731, 737 (8th Cir. 2003), in which it had held that § 841(c)(2) does not criminalize a negligent act and is not unconstitutionally vague. The Eighth Circuit emphasized, in the Sdoulam decision, that the actual knowledge requirement of conspiracy was satisfied because the object of the conspiracy was the knowing and intentional possession of a listed chemical, knowing and having reasonable cause to believe that it would be used to manufacture a controlled substance.

In Bewig, the Court characterized defendant's argument that § 841(c)(2) is unconstitutionally vague as a last-ditch effort to overturn his conviction. In rejecting defendant's contention that the section does not provide objective criteria for individuals to know what is illegal, the Court recognized that the general "void-for-vagueness doctrine requires that a penal statute define the criminal offense with sufficient definiteness that ordinary people can understand what conduct is prohibited" 354 F.3d at 737, quoting Kolender v. Lawson, 461 U.S. 352, 357 (1983). It found that § 841 (c)(2) satisfies this standard. The Court held that § 841 (c)(2) "does not punish the inadvertent sale of a listed chemical to an illegal drug manufacturer, but instead punishes

only those sales where the seller understands, or should reasonably understand, that the chemical will be used illegally.” Bewig, 354 F.3d at 737. It elaborated that the section does not require that a defendant be a mind reader, but rather, “it instills punishment only when a defendant knows or should know beforehand the illegal end his sale will produce.” Id.¹ In terms of whether the government must prove that methamphetamine was actually made with the sold pseudoephedrine, the Bewig opinion stated that, “[i]t is sufficient that the defendant be aware that customers in general are likely to use the merchandise with the drugs.” 354 F.3d at 737-38, quoting Posters ‘N’ Things, Ltd. v. United States, 511 U.S. 513, 524 (1994). There is nothing in the statute nor applicable case law to suggest the government must prove actual manufacturing when the offense charged is providing a product with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the product would likely be used for such manufacturing.

The Court has fully reviewed defendant’s arguments, the government’s response, and applicable case law. It is the Court’s opinion that Bewig controls these cases, and that the Eighth Circuit has unequivocally found that § 841(c)(2) is not unconstitutionally vague. The decision very recently handed down by the Eighth Circuit in Sdoulam further solidifies the state of the law. Defendant has failed to establish that the statute is unconstitutionally vague on its face or as applied to him individually. While defendant has engaged in some creative speculation about what situations might fall within the scope of knowledge or reasonable belief of the use to which pseudoephedrine sales might be put, none of his queries appear to have any relevance to the facts

¹In another recent Eighth Circuit opinion, the issue of what constitutes the requisite knowledge was addressed. The Court found that this knowledge can be inferred from surrounding circumstances, such as when pseudoephedrine is sold in quantities exceeding what a reasonable person would consider legitimate consumer purchases, when it is sold at a premium price, which has been found to be consistent with making knowingly illicit sales of a controlled substance, or when pseudoephedrine is purchased from more than one supplier to allay suspicion. United States v. Khehra, 396 F.3d 1027, 1029-30 (8th Cir. 2005).

of this case, which appears to be similar in many respects to those set forth in the Sdoulam and the Bewig cases.

Given that the Eighth Circuit has rejected, along with several other circuits, the void for vagueness challenge to § 841(c)(2), and based on the fact that the Sdoulam decision holds that the section satisfies the specific intent requirement, the Court finds that defendant's motion is without merit and should be denied.

The Court finds, therefore, that it must be recommended that defendant's motion to dismiss on the grounds that § 841(c)(2) is unconstitutionally vague be denied.

For the foregoing reasons, it is, pursuant to the governing law and in accordance with Local Rule 22 of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri,

RECOMMENDED that defendant's motion to declare the charging statute to be unconstitutionally vague and to dismiss Counts I and II of the superseding indictment be denied.

/s/ James C. England
JAMES C. ENGLAND
United States Magistrate

Date: 4/4/05